

The Royal African Society

Notes on a Comparative Table of Berber Dialects of North Africa

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Source: Journal of the Royal African Society, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Jul., 1902), pp. 395-398

Published by: Oxford University Press on behalf of The Royal African Society

Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/714869

Accessed: 28/06/2014 10:15

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JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY

NO. IV. JULY

NOTE.—There are many subjects in Africa, such as Racial Characteristics, Labour, Disease, Currency, Banking, Education and so on, about which information is imperfect and opinion divided. In none of these complicated and difficult questions has Science said the last word. Under these circumstances it has been considered best to allow those competent to form an opinion to express freely in this Journal the conclusions to which they themselves have arrived. It must be clearly understood that the object of the Journal is to gather information, and that each writer must be held responsible for his own views.

NOTES ON A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BERBER DIALECTS OF NORTH AFRICA

My object in drawing up these tables is to endeavour to lend, by the help of comparative philology, some aid to the enquiry into the origin of the Berber race. I have, therefore, utilized the lists prepared by the Bengal Asiatic Society, and by adhering throughout to the system of transliteration of Lepsius (2nd edition, 1863) I hope to lay these dialects parallel with such others as have been also tabulated, in a form easily to be utilized. These tables shew that all the dialects spoken north of the Haussa-speaking regions (with the exception, of course, of the Arabic) are merely slight variations of one language.

The Berber races, anthropologically, seem to be an amalgamation of four distinct classes—two dolichocephalic, one dark the other fair, and two brachycephalic, also one dark and the other fair. In each of the different nations, one or other of these types more or less prevails, so that it is easy to identify at once

the tall spare native of the Atlas range, the slight, fair-haired, blue-eyed Kabyle, the heavy, powerful Jibali, or the short. round, "bullet-headed" Gerbi. But, besides their language, they have several other characteristics in common. An indomitable independence, which in spite of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years of political submission to all kinds of alien rule, holds its head up proudly still. The Berbers have always been heretics too. In Christian times they were Donatists, in Mohammedan times they have nearly always been "Khawamisive." or "Kharejiya," or "Wahabis." Then, in contrast to the wandering, thieving, wasteful Arab, the Berbers of all kinds are hardworking, frugal, honest agriculturists or traders, thrifty and enterprising, and even the roving Twarik is not like the nomad Arab. Another striking feature all the Berbers seem to share is the use of caves, or excavations, natural or artificial, some as dwelling-places, others as storehouses for grain, or cattle, or for workshops or places of refuge. Thus the Gharian Mountains in Tripoli are honeycombed with cave-dwellings, and the Matmata range in the south of Tunis is like a rabbit-warren, thickly inhabited by a pre-historic Troglodyte race. In Kabylia, the "Matmuras," or underground storehouses (called by the French "silos," though they are never used for ensilage!) are an important part of every village. These are also in use in nearly every other part of North Africa. The custom has also, I believe, been traced across parts of Europe and Asia, and Mr. E. Fallot, then Secretary of the Marseilles Geographical Society, wrote a paper in that Society's Journal, in 1886, to shew that the chain of "silos" leads back as far as the Himalava Mountains! If this indicates a North Indian origin of the Berbers. perhaps some dialect still lingers near the "Roof of the World" which can throw some light on the Temēzigh tongue.

Although a not inconsiderable amount of scholarship has been exercised on the quest of Berber origins, at present, I believe, no approach has been made to a satisfactory conclusion. Some maintain that the Berber is a Hamitic, or African dialect, and in support of this, I am told that some affinity may be noticed between its vocabulary and that of the Haussa tongue. On the other hand, the Semitic character of the Berber grammar is too marked to escape attention, and some

have classed the Berber with the Semitic languages. Dr. Bertholon, a learned member of the "Institut de Carthage," who has studied the Tunisian dialects, and who has also applied the anthropologic tests of race, maintains that they are of Indo-European origin, principally descended from the prehistoric inhabitants of the Grecian Archipelago. He has published too a series of papers in the "Revue Tunisienne," tracing the ancient Greek legends connected with North Africa, and particularly Libya, and connecting them with the latest discoveries in Egypt, and with the hieroglyphic accounts of early Libvan invasions of that country. He shews such a constant stream of European immigration into North Africa, as seems to prove his point. In presence of such a variety of opinion, I cannot pretend to decide on any theory. But I think the enquiry has been too much restricted to two parts of it only. viz. (1) the peculiarities of the Kabyles, their complexion, "village republics," and "silos," and (2) those of the Twariks, who have a highly organized aristocratic system of kings, nobles and vassals. These are undoubtedly important elements, from the ethnological point of view, but they are not universal among all the Berber nations. A comparison of the different dialects, will shew that the Twarik and the Kabyle dialects present more points of difference from the general consensus than any of the others.

Perhaps the truth lies midway between all the theories. The Berber race seems to be a composite one. I have mentioned the anthropological evidence of a four-fold stock. The historical accounts speak of (a) an autochthonous population of Libya, (b) incessant immigration from all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. (See Herodotus, ii. 18, &c., iv. 41, 42; Sallust, Bell. Jugurth., 18; Diodorus Siculus, iii. 49, &c.) The linguistic test seems to point to (a) a Semitic grammatical system, (b) a decidedly non-Semitic vocabulary, (c) a peculiar partiality for soft aspirates— γ δ θ . The grammar is Semitic in principle, but not in detail. It either represents an archaic form, earlier than that of Arabic, Assyrian or Hebrew, and perhaps forming a link between early Semitic and early Aryan grammar, but later than the Agglutinative era, or else it is an adaptation of a later Semitic principle to an existing vocabulary.

I do not know whether any example of such a change exists. The only strong Semitic influence in North Africa, known to history, is the Tyrian settlement in Carthage. But it is doubtful, to say the least, whether this influence was so powerful, and so far-reaching as to have affected the speech of the whole of North Africa, in such a uniform manner as the present elaborate Berber grammar would require. The vocabulary is non-Semitic. The characteristic sounds of ξ and τ which are common, and I believe, peculiar, to all the known Semitic dialects, are entirely foreign to the Berber. None of the commonest words, such as those for minerals, fruits, animals, the elements, relationships, occupations, parts of the body, &c., &c., seem to shew the remotest connection with any of the Semitic vocabularies that I have been able to consult. One of the most remarkable features of the Berber dialects, and one common to them all. is the attractive power of certain particles over a final n, or "movable d," or the objective pronouns which I have described in the Notes on Jibali Grammar. If any light is ever thrown on the origins and fates of the early races which came into Europe from the East, whence sprang the Pelasgians, the Etrurians, the Iberians, the people of the Neanderthal skull,—it may reveal the sources of the Libyans, the Getulians and the Numidians.

GEORGE BABINGTON MICHELL.

Copies of this paper and following tables can be obtained from the HON. SECRETARY OF THE AFRICAN SOCIETY, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W. Price 2s. 6d. net.

the kinsmen of Antæus and the Lotophagi.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF

BY GEORGE BABINGTON

N.B.—Throughout these Tables, the system of transliteration of Lepsius has been used, with the following exceptions:—Every ě or ē :

I.—One 2.—Two 3.—Three 4.—Four 5.—Five 6.—Six 7.—Seven 8.—Eight 9.—Nine 10.—Ten 11.—Twenty 13.—Hundred 14.—I 15.—Of me, my 16.—Mine 17.—We 18.—Of us, our 19.—Ours 20.—Thou 21.—Of thee, thy 22.—Thine 23.—You 24.—Of you, your 25.—Yours 26.—He 27.—Of them, his 28.—His 29.—They 30.—Of them, their	English.	
Eyĕn, fem. ēyĕt	TWARIK, or "Imuhāγ," of the Sahara. N.B.—The words in this list have been taken from the French-Twarik Dictionary of Sid Kaoui, a Kabyle. As the Twarik characters are there given, I can guarantee the consonants, but not the vowels.	
sčín, fem. udžūt sčín, fem. sčínt	II. MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF TRIPOLI, BARBARY. This dialect is spoken through- out Ferzan, including Ghadames and Ghat.	
sin	III. ISLAND OF JERBA, REGENCY OF TUNIS.	
ijin sin, fem. si'nit. ša';rēt or fūs ina'qqās sin (lit. "a hand less two") fūs id 'qās ijin fūs (i.e. "a hand") fūs (i.e. "a hand") fūs idi ijin (a hand + one) sin 'fē'ssin ina'qqāsin ijin ("two hands less one") sin 'tē'ssin ("two hands") sin't d elihālā'q [lit. "two aouble-handfuls (Ar.] ezzin timi'nit fūt. "half a hundred" hundred" temi'no, pl. temi'dyin niš or nišdin yū (suff.) ennā (suff.) ennā (suff.) ennā '(sep.) šik or šikdin, fem. šemdin ik (suff.) femim ennē'k, fem. ennē'm kin'm, fem. kēmmi'ti e'nwē'n ni'ttē, fem. ni'ttēt es or is (suff. ; m. and f.) e'nsē'n (suff. ; m. and f.) e'nsē'n (suff. ; m. and f.) e'nsē'n (suff. ; m. and f.)	IV. "Jibaliya," or Mountaineers of Southern Tunisia. (Duirat dialect.) Called in their own tongue, tion of "Imuhāy,"	
ižin, fem. išė	V. "JIBALIYA" OF TUNIS. (Tamezzert dialect.) "Imētīyěn," a dialectic variaor Twarik.	
išt, fem. fišt sin, fem. sint sin, fem. sint are nitš ini ini ini ini ini ini ini ini ini in	SHAWIA OF MOUNTAINS, (Eastern or 'Ama	

BERBER DIALECTS SPOKEN IN NORTH AFRICA

IGTON MICHELL, North Africa Mission, Tunis. July, 1901

y ĕ or ē stands for Lepsius' ĕ or ē. Instead of z for the Arabic في I have adopted d, and instead of d for the Arabic له I have adopted t.

The acute accent marks the stress.

fem. nĭttĕ'θ			Only Arabic numerals used.	n. sint	VI. HAWIA OF AURES UNTAINS, ALGERIA. rn or 'Amamra dialect.)
nĭttă, fem. nĭttĕ'θ innës ơr ës (suff.) innës ne'nnin ense'n	énné'k	nitšnin	Only Arabic numera	išt, fem. bīšt	VII. SHAWIA (Northern or Haracta dialect.)
nětsă, fem. nětsă θ s (sufi.) (m. and f.)	δε'gĕllē'χ	nű/kění ennä/γ (sufi.) fem. ι 'řäγ ennäγ (sep.) kětší ní (στ χětší ni.) fem. kěmí ni k, στ ik (sufi.), femm.	nek or	\mathbf{f}' wěn, fem. \mathbf{f} wě $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ \mathbf{sin} , fem. \mathbf{sin} e' $\boldsymbol{\theta}$	WIII. Kabyle of Algeria. (Zuāwa dialect.)
ntë', fem. ntët	winnek, fem. winnem	nišnin	The Arabic numera generally used, but to contain the meaning from Arabic wargliya also employ "hand" reckoning, see IV.	onceal from onceal from onceal from the from the	IX. Wargla, South-East Algeria.
is (suff.)	innits	nišnīn	sǐ s, fem. sist	ľggňn, fem. ľggňtsin, fem. sinnit šá′rěð, fem. šárěj ử/kkửa, fem. ŭ/kkửat se″mměs. fem. semměst	X. BENI MZAB, SOUTH ALGERIA. (The people call themselves Üg ű'yărsēn, pl. Ēt ī'yărsēn. The language is Ēt ī'yārsēn. Their country they call "Wă'ylēn."
ntē', fem. ntē't	tšíňkkínnimtkínnim, fem. kínnimt	nišni	Only the Arabic numeral used. The "hand" rec ing is unknown.	. # £	XI. TWAT, NORTH-WEST SUDAN.
entě(n), fem. ěntět	wi'nněk	ně/kkňní	sědt's sa tém tèga' měrá'ů (já'šrin, Ar.) (já'šrin d měrá'ů (iii. si'nid jášrin d měrá'ů (iii. si'nid jášrin d měrá'ů (iii. nříkli říni (suff.) vinů.	yēn	SUS, SOUTH MOROC (The people call the and their country ' Their language they cal M mezin.

iunní/mtí' kinyū' inwum inwum intět nittē o intět innis o intěnis o innis o intěntí' nibní' o innisin innisin	niššin. nāx (suff. e mar. šīk, fem. inniš (seg. (suff.).	ilion, si) (föne'ii. (föne'ii. (föne'ii. (föne'ii. (föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'ii. (föne'ii. föne'ii. föne'i	KII. RI MOROCCO. RI call themselves country "Sis." "Rige they call" 'tĕ- call and 'true and 't
i'. m (sep.) or wŭm (suff.). n. or i'ntă, fem. nĭttĕθ. (sep.), f. innist, or ēs (suff.). or ins. or niθni'n. n.	suff.) or ĕ'nnă'γ (sep.). ?r. em. šĭmm. (sep.), fem. ĭnnĭm, or ĭk f.î).	jul (σ' juli), com. yes. hê'in, Ar.), com. e'ea, for Ar. is is) generally pronounced δτίσ'θα. Only the Arabic numerals are used. is (σr inū).	XIII. FF, NORTH Mo the people call f." Their lang fegage zixt," see KII.)

60.—God	59.—Shepherd	58.—Cultivator	57.—Slave	56.—Daughter	1 1	49.—Brother	44.—Iron	43.—Back	41.—Tongue	40.—Head	37.—Tooth	35.—Eye	32.—Hand	31.—Theirs	ENGLISH.
(Talla, Ar.); Amanhaï (" <i>The Seeing"</i>)	amaôan or amawel	amakraz (=ploughman)	akli (negro), pl. iklan; vassal =imyad	the or an, pr. an i, in names of tribes, ag, pl. kel illi, pl. issi; in names of tribes, ult. pl. set	do. do	aniā, pl. aniaten (or anā) ultema, pl. eššitma ales, pl. midden tamet, pl. tiðiðin	tagūli ū'răy agref abba	aruri, pl. īrūryā'wěn	ils, pl. ilsen tagahūt or taṣa	iyef, pl. iyefawen	isin, pl. isiněn	tit, pl. tittāwīn	afus, pl. ifassen aðar, pl. iðarren tinehert, pl. tinehar	wanesen, or innesen, fem. in-	I. Twarik.
(Allah or Rabbi, Ar.)	nilti, pl. iniltēn	(ēfēllāh, Ar.) ikĕ'rrĕz (<i>he plows</i>)	e'tšiū (<i>negro</i>), pl. šimže'n ; fem. te'yē, pl. tīwi'n	yilli, pl. yissi	do. do. būšīl, pl. ībūšīl; fem. tībūšīlt, pl. tībū'šīl'n	rūm, pl. ēī'tmē (eldst brother is called dē'ddē wiltēm, pl. isē'tmē ie'llē ērgēz, pl. pl. irgē'zin ē'tidēn tāmā'ttūt, pl. tsīdnē'n	zzĕ'l	krūm	ilě's	īyă'f, pl. īyfā'wĕn · · · ·	tiymist pl. tiymēs tesīrēt, pl. tesīrin tmīdžīt, pl. timī'džīn zūg, pl. zau	tīt, pl. tītāwīn	ūfé's, pl. ifé'ssěn	ī'nněsěn	II. Tripoli.
(Aliah, Ar.)	(sērāli, Ar. or jūrbī="Arab")	(fellah Ar.) i'kerrez (he plows).	ē'tšĭū (<i>negro</i>), pl. ětšë'wěn; fem. tëšūšānt, pl. tětší'wěn	tēferūx · · · · · · · ·	tāmă ttūθ	eldest brother (32212, Ar.) wültemē ěrgēz, pl. irgē'zin tāmă'ttūt, pl. išinnē'n (ummar- ried, tăqî'yĕrt)	(elliádid, Ar.). (iše mňn, lit. "money") těne bil bě wă (called jăzi'z, Ar.) yi mmě	(ĕddā'hăr, Ar.) (ēkrūm=back	ils	ixf	iyèm, pl. iymis tāmēzzūxt, pl. imēzzū'yĭn	tīt, pl. tītā'wĭn	fūs, pl. ifēssín		III. Jerbi.
(Allah, Ar.)	ēnī'ltī 🛷 ēnī'ttī	īkē'rrēz (he plaus)	ētšiū (<i>negro</i>), pl. išč'mžē'n ; fem. tē'yĭā, pl. ti'yūwīn	yı́'lli, pl. yı́'ssi	. ěljáyē'lī, &c.)	yūmē, pl. e'yītmē (eldest brother, dē'ddē wǔltěmē, pl. īseĕ θmē ětye'z, pl. īrye'zĕn yūdē'n tāmā'ttūt (pl. ĕlxālēt. Ar.)	ŭzzë'l u'răy (lfâ'ttāb, Ar.) bë'bë yı'nımë (thy mother=yē'tšik).	ĕ'krūm	ils	īγf	isin, pl. isinnūqėn tėγmist, pl. tiγmės tė′mėzzŭ′χt, pl. ti′mėzzŭ′γin zā′ŭ	tīt, pl. tītā'wīn	fūs, pl. ifē'ssin dār, pl. idā'rren	ěnsě'n	IY. JIBALI (Duirat).
(Allah, Ar.)	ēnī'ntī	ikě rrěz (he plows)	ē'tšĭū (or īšūšēn, not so usual), pl. ītšwēn; fem. tětšiūθ, pl.	yilli, pl. yissi	(Ar. ĕljāyĕl or ĕljā'īl, &c.) ē'ngĕlūs, pl. ingĕlūsĕn (or dĕrē'rī); fem. tēngĕlūsθ, pl. tēngĕlūsin	ö'wă, pl. e'yiθmē	úzzě'l ű'răy (elfá'tiat, Ar.) de'dde y'mmě (thy mother=y'mněk)	ě'krūm	īls	īyf	e'sennūq pl. isinnūqen te'ymisθ, pl. tiymes te'medžiθ, pl. timedžin, or te'mezzū'γθ, pl. timezzūyin ēzzū	tīt, pl. tītā'wīn	e'fūs, pl. ife'ssĭn	ĕnsĕ'n	V. Jibali (Tamezzert).
(Allah, Ar.) .	ēnī'ltī	(ēxěmmē's, Ar. plows)	ē'skĭū, pl. īsk θēskiūθ, pl. θĭs	mimmī, pl. θe'rv ē'ĭθ yīllī, pl. yīssī .	do. * Ar. ěl;};îlěb, pl. děrērī;	wūmē, pl. ē'iθmē wŭ'ltēmā, pl. īstr eli'llā, Ar.? erge'z, pl. īrge'zi ūðēn or īšiðnēn	ūzzē'l ū'räy ă'zrăf (năqqră, A dē'ddă . yı'mmă	tē'yĕrðī'n	īls, pl. īlsēn . ă;ă'ddīs	ēqălqūl or īxf pl.	θίγmist, pl. θίγmθίsērθ (i.e. "a me'mežžū', pl. īmezā'ŭ	on lizer = nostr off, pl. offa'win imi. pl. ima'wen	fūs, pl. īfē'ssĭn bār, pl. ībā'rrĕn ăxă'mfūf	ĕnsĕn	VI. Shawi ('A:

Enabel Part	(Allah, Ar.)	(Errabbi or Allah, Ar.)	(Allah or Rabbi, Ar.)	(Erabbi or Allah, Ar.)	(Allah or Rabbi, Ar.)	(Allah, Ar.)	, Ar.)
Mart Warri	ē'mĕksē'		wūnīdžūrěn dǐffēr ŭ'kkū'z īdār- rěn (" who goes behind four feet")	(ĕrrā'jī, Ar.)	ā'mĕksā, pl. īmĕksā'wĕn	(ē'sĕ'rrāh, Ar.)	
Martin M	ě'mkěrěz (<i>ploughman</i>) .	· ·	pi. ti yiwii (ēxamme's, Ar.) itsīkkā jāmūrt = he plows (lit. "he cuis the	(ēχĕddē'm οτ āhĕrrāt,	(lmâlem, Ar.) īxĕ'rrĕz plows)	Ar.) yĭkrěz	
casén ca	īsĕmg (<i>negro</i>), pl. ī'smĕg	pl. ižěmžen (negro); teyĭă, pl. tiyŭwin	išímž (<i>negro</i>), pl. i'šěmžē'n, <i>or</i> ē'běrtše'n (<i>black</i>) ; fem. tē'yē,	(negro), pl. tīsmižt, pl. tīsè	ă'xlī (<i>negro</i>), pl. ā'xlēn ; āqĕddēš (<i>servant</i>), pl. iqeddešin	pl. īskī'wĕn; tiūθ, pl. θĭskĭ'wĕn	pl. iski'wĕn; fem. iūθ, pl. θĭski'wĕn
Shawt (Hancah) Kawili Wascili	. ;	:	pl. yĭssī (<i>or</i> tăzīwīn) .	ī'llī, pl. ī'ssī	yilli, pl. yissi	yīllī, pl. yīssī	l. yīssī
Mary Marcian Mary Marcian Mary Marcian Mar	pl.	:	, pl. tā'rwă	mmĭ, pl. tě'rwē · · · · ·	; in	; in	í, pl. $\theta \bar{e}'$ rwă; in tribes,
SHAWI (Haraca). KABYLI. WARGIL. WARG	do. ărrā'wěn, or (do		ē'īzēü,	ă'qšiš, pl. ărrē's ; fem. đăqšišo, pl. đihēdē'in	do. στ Ar. čl; äyē'l ēyēhū στ ēhyūi, pl. děrērī ; fem. θēhūθ, pl. θīhūn	or Ar. ĕl;ăyē'l pl. děrērī ; fem. θē;ī'lbī .
VII. SHAWI (Hancia). KARVII. WARGII. WARGIII. WARGI	ďn .	•	tā'măttu't, pl. ti'sĭdnē'n	tāmtut, pl. tí zěněn	θā'mĕṯṭūθ, pl. θūlē'wīn	iθ, pl. tī'sĭθnēn or ĕ or hā'mĕṯū'θ, pl. h	θ, pl. ti'sĭδnē'n <i>ον</i> ā'mṭūθ īδnēn
VIII. VIIII. VIII. VII			ergē'z, pl. i'ržē'zĭn	ērgēz, pl. īrgē'zěn	ergêz, pl. īrgē'zĕn me'ddĕn	en na	pl. irgē'zin
VIII. XABVII. XABVII. XABVII. XABVII. XII. XIII.	or tē~i	nă, pl. ī'stmē	u'teme, pl. I'some.		pl. í'søĕ'mmă	wŭ'ltěmă, pl. ī'stmă	mă, pl. īstmă
Martin M			pl. ā'wē'těn;	$\tilde{u}\tilde{m}(w)\tilde{a}$, pl. \tilde{e}' itm \tilde{a}	pl. ai		pl. ē'ĭθmē
Marical Mari	so=my mother	also = my mother; thy	mē'	ně'nně (<i>my mother</i> = ně'nněů;	thy mother=	yĭ'mmă	
ria) Shawi (Haracia) Kabyili Vill. Wardill Wardill XII. ria) Šhawi (Haracia) Kabyili Vizeli (Haracia) Kabyili Vizeli (Estima enzek) pl. ife'ssin dăr. pl. ife'ssin impl. imp'en inn. pl. ima'en			dat, Ar.) năqqră = pure.	but more often ldĕθ, Ar.)	(deheb, Ar.) (elfe'tta, Ar.)	ū'răy ă'zrăf	(năqqră, Ar. ?)
VII. VIII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WARGII. WINGÉSÉN		(elhadīd, Ar.)	neck)		. 7	út, pl. σηγενοῖη=sho	
VII. VIII. IX. XI. XII. SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. Wardinsön	•		Ar.) (těkrůmt =	11	<u></u>	Ar.) (ēkrum =	ī'n · · · · · ·
viii. VIII. VIII. WARGII. WARGII. MZABI. TWATI. SUS. sensen fiis, pl. ife'ssin. afais, pl. ife'ssin. afais, pl. ife'ssin. afais, pl. ife'ssin. fiis, pl. if	wěn.		īls, pl. īlsēn	= "the side,	ī'lĕs, pl. īlsē'wĕn	īls, pl. īlsēn	īlsēn
viii. pl. ifié'ssén viii. pl. itifé'ssén viii. vii	•	•	tē'běžěnē' pl. tí'běžnī'wīn or işf.	ĭγf, pl. ī'γĕfē'wēn. · · · ·	āqĕ'rwī, pl. ī'qorrā'ī	pl.	l στ īχf pl. īχfāwĕn
vII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XII. cinsen Shawi ('Haracta). Kabyli. Wargli. Wargli. Yasén Yasén Yasén Sus. bar, pl. ifé'ssin dar, pl. ifé'ssin	`	•		zā'ŭ · · · · · · · ·	wanzā'd, pl. anzaden	zā'ū	·
SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. Winné'nsén	, a mill") pl. ī'zὶ γ, pl. ī'mĕzgēn	• • •	e'rt (="a mill") $i\chi t$, pl. $ti'mez\gamma in$.	무무두	θū gmēsθ, pl. θī γĕmē's	pl. žže'n	
VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. WARGLI. MZABI. TWATI. énsén	ini, pl. ellen imi, pl. imē'wěn		tītā'wīn	wěn	ø'ét, pl. ë'llěn	fit, pl. fitāwīn imī, pl. īmā'wĕn	θītā'wīn
VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. WARGLI. WARGLI. MZABI. TWATI. i. čnsčn	tinxar (<i>in Mis.</i> tinzar)				θĭ'nzērθ, pl. θĭnzā'r		trils
SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. WARGLI. MZABI. TWATI. e nsěn	ē'fŭs, pl. ifē'ssěn ēdā'r, pl. idā'rrěn	fūs, pl. ifē'ssĕ'n ti'nsĕt, pl. tīnsē	pl. īfē'ssĭn pl. ī§ā'rrĕn	<u>ъ</u> ъ.	āfūs, pl. īfē'ssěn	fūs, pl. ifē'ssĭn	īfē'ssĭn
VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. SHAWI ('Haracta). KABYLI. WARGLI. MZABI. TWATI.				wĭnne'nsen		ěnsěn	
VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.	Sus.	TWATI.	Mzabi.	WARGLI.	Kabyli.	Sнаwı ('Haracta).	SHAWI ('Amamra).
	XII.	XI.	×	IX.	VIII.	VII.	VI.

		ıghman)	ī'smĕgē'n	do. ('wěn, <i>or ē</i> fērūx, :Iwī) pl. ē'īt, <i>in</i>	ē'zzēn	'dest brother, or të limëtin	my mother; thy		'n	l, pl. ēzbē'l	věn	sěn rrěn		Sus.	XII.
(Allan, Ar.)	e'n	(ēfēdžāh, pl. ifēdžāhěn, Ar.) or viggin, pl. imšūrēih.	y'dži, pl. yi'ssī (<i>or</i> tĕ'nžībūθ <i>or</i> tĕ'nγībūθ, pl. θi'nγībē). yĭsmāγ, pl. isimγā'n ; fem. δīsmaχt, pl. δīsimγā'n.	do. do. ěnžíbū, pl. inžíbē (<i>infant</i>) or pl. ěnžíbū, pl. inžíbē (<i>infant</i>) or pl. ibraiyın (Beni Uryāyal), or ēférūx, pl. iférxān. mimmī, pl. θérwā or δā'rwā.	ěyyé'z, pl. íryé'žín. midě'n. dämgārθ (old), pl. dimyárin (damţiu <i>θ, married ;</i> diliánžirθ,	ūmă, pl. ē'iθmē or yí'šθmē (eldest brother, jarīz, Ar.) (višmāst or ū'māst, pl. tūmāðīn or sī'šθmā.	ű'zzi'ři. (iðeheb, Ar.) ū'răγ inū'qrēθ or inūqārθ. bē'bē. yĕmmă (thy mother=yĭmmēš).	ă;'rū'r.	ī'rīs, pl. īrsēn. ;addīs, pl. ā';dīsĕn, or θā;būt.	θα; ὕὕūkθ, pl. ; ūsū, στ ĭnzā'γbīft, pl. āγībū'b. ĕzjīf, pl. izjīfēn.	 θ̄t, pl. θ̄ta'win. ä́ qĕmmūm, pl. Iqmū'min. tiäymizt, pl. θẽ ʿrymē'z. δēsirθ ("a miil") pl. δisiʿrā;. ĕmzūγ, pl. imzūγin. 	fūs, pl. ifē'ssĭn. ḍār, pl. iḍā'rĭn. fīnzēr.	ĭnnisin.	Riff.	XIII.

	noun idēdēθ)					ω
si-de'dde I found the greate word "father" in	or idé'désén	e'bē	s-be wa	si-pe be	sin-imrawen	105.—Two fathers 106.—Fathers
n-dē'ddē i-bē'ddē	•		n-bē'wă	m-be'be or n.be'be	n-abba	102.—01 a father 103.—To a father 104.—From a father
dē'ddē		nš! Ar.).	bē'wă	ā/ā/h!	ti, abba	- 1 1
īh wūhū	īh	Ar.) · · · · · ·		ēhē".	kala, ūr	1
lēki'nnī, Ar (lūkēn, Ar.)	ki'nni	kēnnī or ilē'kin, Arkēn, Ar.)		(lūkēn, Ar.)	kudit	1
me'yai d			те на	d or id	d or ed, also ak ed	1
ū'šilē'n (0º měn, A1 mē'ttē		dwili	mā'mmū'n	mā mmu	ma	93.—What?
urenne (f Ar.)	de ter	de ller	ule I · · · · · · · · ·	de liei		1
zděe		izdē't	zdesd		dat	90.—Before
(γĕr) wĕ'd-dă	dē'i	ĕ'ddi	lē'dă	d. Ar.)	Pataram	89.—Far
yer enež (văgră'b. Ar.)	N<	lí'nněž	lĭnněž	lĭnnĕ'ž dīdīsĕ'	dat	1.1
$\tilde{e}'w(id)$ (=give me) $\tilde{e}'zz\tilde{e}'l$			ā'yĕd	ūš or better ĕſk	ehhel	1 1
\check{e}' mm $\check{e}'\theta$	ěmmět	e'mme't	IDDed W E KKEI		emmet	- 1
. \$	wěθ····································	ě/hběd	€ 77.	ū'wwit	ewet	81.—Beat
qīm	ă'qqim · · · · · · · ·		qī'yĭm	qīm	ased, ayu	1 1
ets (cooked food)	itš	ils (cooked food), yazz (fruit, bread, &c.)	itš	ets	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ĭĭơơir	•	out)	•	ĭ'ggūr · · · · · · ·	egel (go away! ergeh)	77.—Go
ělyám pl. řílyámě (třár, ferā'x, Ar.).	ā'lyam, pl. ilaymēn ēši'šyū, pl. išīši'wēn	a'lyam, pl. ilaymen a'ždīd, pl. īždād	ecial kind)	ălyăm, pl. īlă'γměn	amis, pl. imenas agaģījo	75.—Camel
(elwăzz, Ar.) ăvvūl. pl. ī'vĭvē'l .		(elwăzz, Ar.)	lī∧ĭvē′vĭl . .	yāzá't ěl wă'zz Ar zĭă't (at Ghadames, ăyyūl)	aihidh (wild ass=ahulil)	74.—Ass
mus gāzīt gāzīt	yā'zī'd, fem. tīyāzīt	yā'zī'd, fem. tīyāzīt	yāzīd, fem. tī'yā'zīt	yaza't, fem. tīyaza't	ekahi	
erunest		$\begin{array}{c c} & \text{if } i \text{ in } i in $		iidi	aïdi (puppy=aikar)	1 1
žī'měl (or yīs, a god	Ar.) (notyīs)	yis	IS	ěžžā/dū'r	aïs, pl. eïsan	68.—Horse
ēmēn θ ĕddē'r θ $(\bar{a}'\chi\bar{a}'m=a\ tent)$	ēmēn tǐ'ddĕ'rθ (no cave dwellings) (room=tē'ză'qqă, pl. tiză'γwī)	ēmēn ti'dērt (Troglodyte dwellings are called ī'ržī; also="room")	e'mēn	ēmēn dē'žži, pl. idē'žžī wěn; cave dwelling, īrži, pl. iržēn	amān (N.B. is a noun pl. mas.) tayahamt, pl. tiyëhmin	66.—Water
(ĕl;āfī'fθ, Ar.) (θĕfā		tī'msī	timsi.	7	timsi.	
eefu'kθ	51 vi/Agran	tfūwit	tūffit	tūfūtdzīrīdzīrī.nl. vītěrē'n	tefuk (fem.)	63.—Moon
(Sijan, Ar.)	(Sijan, Ar.)	(Sioan, Ar.)	(Sigan, Ar.)	ain in immure ("sprru of the earth," supposed to cause diseases)	agaşuı, pi. nci aşui	
ò<		X	(°	===	oracuf al ballacuf	61.—Devil
Shawi ('Am	JIBALI (Tamezert).	JIBALI (Duirat).	Jerbi.	TRIPOLI.	Twarik.	EXCEPTION.
VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	ŗ	Fuci ieu

īděbē'bē(t)		īdēbē'bē	ī'dĕbē'bē	ībe''bē(θen)	—	
dar-bē'bē sĭn-ī'dĕbē'bē	e'bē · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s-bē'bē	s-bē'bē	sin-ībē'bē	ning	the greatest difficulty
-be be			n-pe pe	i-bē'bē	i-ôē'ddē	
bebe'		Č	be'be	bē'bē	δē'ddē	
ihū	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	wūhū',	ūhū	ala	wūhū	: : : :
ih		Ih	nn (or nā;m, Ar.)	ih	٠	
	kān Ar.)	wē'lē''i'nnī or lěmkinnī	emugi (?=if it were not for)	lamâna	lēki'nnī, Ar	Ar
meχ	γa wini	mimi	d or ěd	t or d	me'yat d	
mē		mē'ttē'	me'ttă	ešū'.	mē'ttē	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
,					5/X=15/- (X A)	měn Ar I
n, Ar.) dferět= <i>he follo</i> r		dsé'tī di'ffèr	dîsse't	ĕzzē'θ	zdēe	Ar.)
gsërt	e'i (come down=iggesa) . d, Ar.)	Ar.) · · · · · · ·	we'dde'i	űχėsẽr (řiks)	(γer) we'ddā	Ar.) · · · · · ·
dow	i's(beside me = fiddisinū)	răb, Ar.).		•	(yăqră'b, Ar.)	Ar.)
	•	ě zzěl	ě'zzěl	ē'zzĕl	ē'zzě'l	
led fr			emt	emmeθ	emme'\(\theta\)	= give me) or ūš
id=stand up; get up=1		•	bĭd	bed	běd	
193.1			ē'sĕd, ī'yă	ī'yā (ased)	erwah or e'sed	e'sed
	•	ăqqim	qīm	qīm	qim	
ziggiz (go away / = e I <u>r</u> u). 30.50 co ₹ Term	yıs	ed dishes), yăzz (bread,	yugur $(= walk) (gv = ba'rra, Ar.)$ es, is	roh, as,	u'ggir ětš (cooked), yăzz (fruit, &c.).	ed food) yäzz (fruit,
on Sa	ty programs	•		ne)	•	. X3 7
igdād t, 28	ī'l-lŭmwēn	ilmā'n	pl. II-lēmēn	¥ E	ělyam, pl. ľlaymē'n	l. ľľyămē'n
	lr.)	(el wăzz, Ar.)	(līwīz, Ar.)	ē'ūzĭū ·	(el wăzz, Ar.)	Ar.)
2014			yā/zěď · · · · · · · ·	ā'yĕzyĕð	gāzīd	m. hegāzīt
			e'idi'	ă'qžūn	ē'iðī '.	
e'yyi's	yīs	yīs	(lhăṣā'n, Ar.)	jā'ŭdĭū	yīs (or žā'ddū'r, a bad horse) . Øēfunēst or ē'funē'st	r yīs, a good horse) .
ti'gĕmī, pl. ti'gŭmē'	tidert, pl. tiderin (Troglodyte t cave, ikzem, not inhabited)	të'ddērt (room = tēză'qqă, no cavedwellings, but store rooms)	tĕ'ddērt, pl. tidērīn	ā'χām, pl. īχā'mĕn · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$ \theta e' dd e' r \theta \dots \dots$	=a tent)
ıntai) } ;		5	,
eriukt e'yyūr	ruwit	ttuwit	titt	I'Ijj	yūr or θē'zīrī (also = moonlight) 1θerī, pl. 1θerēn	$\vec{n} = moonlight$. itheren Ar.) ($\theta \in \vec{n}' \hat{u} \theta = light$).
3674		2	•			
(Iblis & Šē'īṭān, Ar.) .	(Iblis, Ar.).	(Šītān, Ar.) ėglā/χā'rt = ghost.	Ig lāxārt	(Šīṭān, Ar.)	(Šīṭān, Ar.)	Ar.)
Sus.	Twati.	Mzabi.	Wargli.	Kabyii.	SHAWI ('Haracta).	IAWI ('Amamra).
XII.	XI.	×	IX.	VIII.	VII.	VI.

); get up=nĭkkĕr) rt he follows be-)) ywiyel //men id p != e'fii)	u insi not known) ns, tēkēt	in, Ar.)
wi'nnī. mē'nn. me'mmiš στ māyārrā. δι. (illē'kin, Ar.) mē'džē. mē'džē. ih. iih. iih. iih. iihē'bē. in-bē'bē. i-bē'bē. i-bē'bē. i-bē'bē. sin-dēbē'bē'θ. sin-dēbē'bē'θ.	ăqqim or qim. e'sēd or e'rā'hēt bid. bid. e'mm'θ. ikš. e'za'r. δīse' wen (gžinnē' = upstairs). δīse' wen (gžinnē' f. δūse' ror δūδ's. δĭgse'r or δūδ's. δigse'r or δūδ's. yūgwe'žži. ezaē'θ.	sø. pl. i'fūršā'. (fem. gāryvūtš), į pl. līgāmē'n. pl. līgāmē' n. pl. līgād or līgī' pl. līgād or līgī' seil or nēmū'jār' š, pl. issiθ.	iðfiišt. té'ziri or θē'ziri. y'ðri, pl. iðrē'n. ð'missi'. ēmēn. Běddē'rð (house of two stories); a'Xā'm, pl. iXā'měn (ground floor onif.)	XIII. RIFF.

4	142.—A bull	139.—A mare	137.—Highest	136.—Higher	: نـــــــ	130.—Good women	129.—A bad boy	120.—Of a good man	117.—To daughters 118.—From daughters 119.—A good man NB.—Strictly speaking, no special form of adjective exists in Berber. The participles or tenses of verbs of condition or state are used.)	115.—Daughters	107.—Of fathers 108.—To fathers 109.—From fathers 110.—A daughter 111.—Of a daughter 112.—To a daughter 113.—From a daughter 114.—Two daughters	English.
	aluki	tibeggiut	itkal hullen	wa yufa	yufa (lit. "it values more").	yĕnīn agĕt	abara§ išša§	n-ales yulayen i-ales yulayen s-ales yulayen sin midden yulayenin in midden yulayenin in midden yulayenin i midden yulayenin i midden yulayenin s-midden yulayenin s-midden yulayenin s-midden yulayenin	y-issi s-issi ales yulayen (properly a par- ticiple, from ulay, "to be good")	n-issi	n-imrawen y-imrawen s-imrawen III'i n-(y)III' y-IIII s-iIII	I. Twarik.
	fūnēs tfūnē'st	tăyâllit	žā/ḍūr · · · · · · · · · ·	yita Ar. or dezigrēr = "tall" (ā;lē', Ar.)	(Xîr, Ar.) or yūfă (" it sur-	tsīdnē'n <u>t</u> sbī'lin	būšil mā';fū'n (Ar.)	n-ērgē'z ā'sbili. n-ērgēz ā'sbili s-ērgēz ā'sbili s-ērgēz ā'sbili sin-irgēzin diṣābb'hen irgē'zin diṣābilhen n-irgē'zin diṣābilhen n-irgēzin di'ṣābilhen s- or f-irgē'zin di'ṣābi'hen ṭāmă'ttit ṭā'sbilit.	n-yīssī sī-yīssī eīgēz bēhī (Ar.) or mē'bhē'h (Ar.) or dā'sbih' (= very good)	yīssī	n-ibē'b n-ibē'b s-ibē'b y'lli n-yilli n-yilli (no difference) si-yilli or f-yilli senet yissi	II. Tripoli.
	e'fine's	tāyāllið	·	ēzī'rēr = "tall"		tīsbihentāqī'yert (or teferūxt) te'mā; fu'nt	ē'fērū'χ dē mā';fū'n (Ar.)	nērgēz ḍā'sbi'h	ērgēz dāshī'h	11		III. Jerbi.
	efti'nës tefti'nës tefti'nës ti'funë'sin	tăyâllît	yīs	(Xīr ēssé'n). yīt āllă (verb from Ar.); dēzīrēr = "tail"; dēmāqrēr = "big" mēgāļa, Ar.; dēmāqrēr-fūhē	(Xir, Ar.)	ěl x alēt tí sbí lin të ferukt të majfu'nt	ē'fĕrūχ dē mā';fū'n (Ar.)	ŭm w'ryēz ḍā'sbih 1-w'ryēz ḍā'sbih 3- w'ryēz ḍā'sbih sin iryē'zin ḍisbihēn iryē'zin ḍisbihēn n-īryē'zin dī'sbi'hēn y-iryē'zin dī'sbi'hēn s-iryē'zin dī'sbi'hēn s-iryē'zin ḍi'sbi'hēn	ī-yissi or itifētāx	yīssī σ ti'fērā χ n-yīssī σ ntifērā χ	n-i'dëbë'bë. y-idëbë'bë. s-i'dëbë'bë. yilli n-yilli i-yilli s-yilli s-yilli s-yilli s-yilli	IV. JIBALI (Duirat).
	eftines teftines teftines Iffuné'sin ti'ftuné'sin	tāyāllīt	(ĕlhăṣā'n, Ar.)	íă;lē′ (Ar.)	yibhe (a vero formed from Ar.) (Xir, Ar.)	ělwě'šwů'n tí'sibī'hin të'fërūkt (or të'ngělūse) të'mä'; funt	ē'fērūχ (στ ē'ngĕlūs) dē'mā;fū'n	ěn wí tyě z ðā í bili i-wí tyě z ðā sbili sig-wi tyēz ðā sbili sig-wi tyēz ðā sbili sin d i tyē zin ði sbiliin iryé zin ði sbiliin n-ityé zin ði sbiliin i'-yi tyé zin ði sbiliin sig-iryé zin ði sbilién sig-iryé zin ði sbilién	ī-yīssī sǐg-yīssī	yīssī	n-īdē'dēsēn 1'-ĭdē'dēsēn s-īdē'dēsēn yīlli yīlli n-yilli i-yilli isig-yīlli sig-yīlli	V. JIBALI (Tamezzert).
	ēfūnēs (ar aharrab, bēfūnē'st ifūnē'sin or ihärrāb hi'fūnē'sin	ĕl;ūǧā, Ar. (?) yīsē'n	(ĕkθĕr, Ar.) or ĕzg zī'mĕl or yīs (bette)	yīzĭ'ggrĕθ (verb) .	yěhlá' (a verb form (xīr ěns, Ar.)	hī'siĝnē'n hlēnt θē'hĭūθ θfūh	ē'hĭyū'ĭ (or ē'mĕtši	n-werge'z yëhle' i'-würge'z yëhle' sig-ürge'z yëhle' sin irge'zin yëhle'n irge'zin yëhle'n n-irge'zin yëhle'n n-irge'zin yëhle'n i'-yirge'zin yëhle'n sig-irge'zin yëhle'n	ī-yīssī sī-yīssī ērgē'z yēhlă' (? Ar	yīssī n-yīssī	yilli	VI. Shawi ('An

αν aharraθ, Ar.)	Ar. (?)	Ar.) or ĕzgĭ'r ĕns r yīs (better)		θ (verb)	, Ar.)	avcrb formed from Ar.)	'n Hlēnt	(or ē'mětšūk) īfū'h	iz yĕHie' iz yĕHie' iz yĕHie' iz yĕHie' iz yĕHie'n yĕHie'n in yĕHie'n			HAWI ('Amamra).	VI.
ēharrah, Ar., or ēfunēs	ělşūbā or žā ddūrθ, do. yīse'n or ĭžŭdā'r	yīs (a good horse), žā'ddū'r (a bad horse)		izĭ′ggĕrθ (verb) or δē′šēbē′b .	$(\chi \bar{i}r, Ar.) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$	yĕhlā'	e vero) ĕl χālēθ (or īsĭδnēn) īhlēn θēhĭūθ wùltắhlīš(" is not good")	ēhū wŭlyăhliš (" is not good,"	n-wērgē'z yĕllië' i'-wiugē'z yĕllië' sig-iugē'z yĕllië' sig-iugē'z yĕllië' sin trgē'zin yĕllië'n trgē'zin yĕllië'n n-trgē'zin yĕllië'n i-yirgē'zin yĕllië'n sig-iugē'zin yĕllië'n sig-iugē'zin yĕllië'n	yissi	yilli	SHAWI ('Haracta).	VII.
ázgěr θε fime sθ rega rěn θισί θα	θe'geme'rθ	jā'ūdĭū or jā'ūŏĭū		ljālī nězzéh (' very good'') ;ālé'ī (Ar.)	ifit	l;ālī (Ar.)	σιε' wĭn lṣā'lĭn	ăqšīš dī'rī θ	bürgez ljāli i-ugez ljāli seg-erge z ljāli seg-erge z ljāli sin-irge zin ()ēljā'liin nege zin (ö)ēljā'liin n-irge zin ljāliin i-irge zin ljā'liin seg-irge zin ljā'liin	yissi	m-bēbē(θen)	IABYLI.	VIII.
(lăbgé'r, Ar.)	tăyállīt	(lhăsăn, Ar.)	1	ibhe'	(ĭbhē', Ar.?)	dā'ŭhădī	tīsĭdņē'n tīwă'hĕdī'yĭn tē'izēü tūštīmt	ē'īzeü dūštīm	nürgé'z dā'ŭhādī	issi n-yi'ssi i-yissi s-issi erge'z ḍā'ŭhădi 	n-i'dēbē'bē y-idēbē'bē s-i'dēbē'bē illi n-illi y-illi s-yilli s-yilli	Wargli.	IX.
e'fūne's	tăgăllt	dē'žērer wē'lū ('' very high'') . yīs	dē'žěrēr ūžār	(very good=ti'sĭnt) dē'žěrēr	yif, masc.; tif, fem (a verb).	dē'wă'hědī	tí'sĭdnē'n tīwă'hĕdī'yĭn tắtfēlit tūštīmt	ắtfěli' (Ar.) dūštīm	n-wế rắc để wấ thời i-wế rắc đề wấthời suế rắc đề wấ thời suế rắc đề wấ thời sin i rắc rấn diwấ thời tyến i rắc rấn đi wấ thời tyến n-ĩ tắc rấn đi wấ thời tyín y- trắc rấn đi wấ thàời yin s- trắc rấn đị wấ thàời yin s- trắc rấn đị wấ thàời yin já mấ thủ t têwấ thời ti	yīssī or tăzi'wi'n	n-i'děbé'bē	Мzаві.	х.
(ðūr, Ar.)	ti'gĕmērt	none	none	yi'ffit ĕnĕlküll (" of all ," Ar .). måqqār (=" big ")	yī'ffīt ("it surpasses")	dī'sĕbīh	tīsĭdnē ţū'ṣǎbi'hin tē'fāχt wē'tĭ'kĭnĭ (a neg. verð) .	fāχ wē'ikinī (a neg. verb)	n-ú/ggid ūşbih. i-wüggid ūşbih f-ú/ggid uşbih sin e'üde'n üşebi'hen e'üden üşebi'hen n-e'üden üşebi'hen y-e'üden ü'şebi'hen y-e'üden ü'şebi'hen y-e'üden ü'şebi'hen	tifāxā'tǐn	Illi or tifaxt	TWAT1.	XI.
a'zgár téfunést	tágmērtyisse'ntágmerin	ē'yyīs	yăttií felle	yūf těn kŭll ("of all," Ar in yăṭṭūʿi (verb)	yūf, fem. tūf &c. (a verb)	yā';děl (a verb formed from do	tīmyāri'n yā';dělnīn de tēfěrü'Xt ihě'ršěn (a parti on one teferü'Xt ihě'ršěn (a parti one teferü'Xt)	ē'fērūx īheršen (a particit	m-ūrgēz yā';dēlēn 22 y-ūrgēz yā';dēlēn 24 dār-ūrgēz yā';dēlēn 35 sin īrgē'zin yā';dēlnīn 35 irgē'zin yā';dēlnīn 35 irgē'zin yā';dēlnīn 35 y-īrgē'zin yā';dēlnīn 35 y-īrgē'zin yā';dēlnīn 35 31 42.33 42.33 42.33 43.31	isti or ti ferxi'n isti (apparently without s. gen.) yen.) yisti or iti ferxi'n dăr isti or dâr ti ferxi'n etge'z ya';delen (probab Berber participle formea Arabic (ye', "to be just	n-iděbé'bē	Sus.	XII.

e'fune's. 0e'fune'sø. 1'fune'sv. 6'fune'sin	ite'n
ŋa´juòā. Ĭxsen. ŋa´uòeō.	
yis.	. I
yū}rē ĕkθĕr zē'ĭs (Ar.).	
(yūṣrē', for Ar. (sak).	of all," Ar.) .
(χēr or alisen, Ar.).	°c. (a verb)
Θ'mγări'n θūşbēthin (ortisbilin), těnžibūθ θū;ăfnē'; Θ'hănži'rθ tâ;fent. aşbiliěn.	in (a participle) in (a participle) irmed from Ar.)
	lěn
i-yīssī. zg.īssī ĕrye'z aşbihen (<i>or</i> ǧūṣbih) <i>or</i> ĕrye'z ŏīlfi'n.	'n
n-idží. i-yidží. zi-yidží. dně'in nděrheðin (<i>infants</i>), dnë'in ndihanží'rin (<i>grown</i>). yissi <i>or t</i> ilhänžírin. n-yissi.	7
n-be'be'(θ). i-be'be'(θ). zgā-be'be'(θ). yidžī.	
Riff.	US.
XIII.	II.

180.—He is grazing cattle on the top of the hill	it the saddle upon ck have beaten his ith many stripes	177.—In the house is the saddle of the white	174.—I should be l 175.—I have walked a long s way to-day 176.—The son of my uncle a is married to his sister		170.—Being i	169.—To be	—You were	Thou wast	—You are	-I am	nale deer	151.—A female goat	148.—Dogs	—A dog	ENGLISH.	President
iseuĝen ihri (cattle) full (on) iyef (head) n tedraq (a little hill)	eqqen (bind) ilakif ful aruri (back) ennes wūtay arra ennes tiwiti (strik-ing) hullēn (much)	dey tayahamt illa ilakif (saddle) naīs mel (white)	by future tense sikeley hullen (much) ahel (day) wa (this) warra (son) n (of) ania (brother) n (of) ti (father) hin (my) yikres (has set up) ihen (a tent) i (for) ultemēs	or jum? au eing or au in? or ad elliy or ad pl. 1 annelli iliy 2 at telid pl. 2 attelïm 3 ad illi pl. 3 ad ellin	illan (fut. part. ha or ya ilin) . illan	ili, pl. ilit; tem. ilimet ili (verbal noun—tilawet="existence")	tellam, fem. tellamet ellen, fem. ellenet	tellid, m. and f	tellam, fem. tellamet ellën, fem. ellënet	telid or tellid, m. and f	tidamit	ihulay, fem. ulli	eïĝan or iiĝan	eidi ($a puppy = \bar{e}kz\bar{n}$) tēidit	Twarik.	I
īsĕrră'h (<i>he grazes, Ar.</i>) i'fūnē'- sīn dī'dĕrĕr (<i>on the hill</i>)	ắgšát (bind) ĕssĕrz ăfkĕrūmenis (on his back) ūtiŋ tĕrwā'nĕs ūtiŋ (I beat) wē'žid (much)	sĕrz nĕžžāḍūr mĭ'llĭ'l (<i>white</i>) yillē dīdēžī	ē'ssū (to-day) ūgūră ĕlxắrt (much) těrwā ;ã'mmī (Ar.) yūyū (has taken) wültěmēs				tikē'num, fem. tikē'numēt	třeněd, m. and f	اللاض المسلمة	tëlli'y	Euzene) tiysī en zirzir	tīysī	īṭān	iŭdi'	TRIPOLI.	II.
īrăhhĕl dēfūnēs	ǐg (throw) tăbë'rḍāṣṭ ftākrūmtis ·wú'ttăγ mǐmmīs ĭnĭttē (of him) ĭggĭθ (much)	ī tē'õĕṛt tĭllē' tăbĕ'rḍāȝt (pack- saddle, Ar.) n īs dēmĭllēl	nĭtš (I) rūhāy (have-walked) ĕdzi'ger (far) e'ssū (to-dzy) me'mmis en jä'mmiŭ yü'xeo wültémēs						tělle'm, fem. tělle'mět	tëlli'd, m. and f	tēyāzē'lt (Ar.)dī'yāzēlĭn (Ar.)	tāyă'tyăt	tīdē'yĭn	ēyǐ'ddī · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jerbi.	III.
ĭrǐ'ttā; gfūnēšin yē'lli lilbā'dĕn (mountain) or ūgū'dĕm (a low hill)	ěthátt (put, Ar.) ěssěrž (Ar.) ldinní űkrűmyiz nišdin (I) hě'bdž (have beaten) mĭmmīs mĭnnē'wět ti'yyĭţā' (stripes)	gĭ'rži ētēfēd (<i>you will find</i>) ĕssĕrž m yīs ēmĭ'llē'l	e tuwet (by future or present) e'ssü eyyü'ră (I have walked) wê'xid (much) memmi's n de'dde yüyi wü'l- temes	1 ed ula pl. 1 ed nedwel 2 et-duled pl. 2 et dulem 3 ed-ĭdwel or pl. 3 e'ddu'len eïdwel fem.		(rendered by future, or present,	tkē'něm, fem. těkē'němět	בי בל בלים בלים	tělle'm, fem. tělle'mět	těllíd, m. and f yille, fem. těllě	tizérzěrt	tīysī	yitan	ē'idī · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	JIBALI (Duirat).	IV.
yīsĕ'rdā; gī'fūnē'sĭn gĭxf (<i>on the head</i>) ĕn ĕddā'hērĕθ (<i>hill</i>)	hŭţţ (ρμ, Ar.) ĕssĕrž (Ar.) f ŭkrūmē's nĭtš (I) ū'wi'γ mĕmmīs iggi't (mμch)	g'ilhū'š (Ar.) yillē' ĕssĕrž ni'l- hāṣān dēmi'llē'l	nǐtš ūyyū'ră git (much) e'ssē (to-day) mēmmī's ēn já'mmī yūyā wŭ'l- těmēs	ēd ūlă, &c	มีเ e 'n '	(rendered by future, or present, tense)	tkē'něm, fem. těkē'němět kēněn, fem. kēněnt	tiké'něd, m. and f	tëllë'm, fem. tëllë'mët	em'y elli'ō, m. and f	×111/2	tiysi	tí ðin	ē'iðī	JIBALI (Tamezzert).	v.
edīsērāh i'fūnē'šin (head) m (of) ūð	ǐg (or éggĕr) θĕrīk6 n ĕǧðĕhārĕns (ba nǐtš wūbīy mĭmn (many) n (of) ti'	δī hĕδδērθ Gilla θē nūyīs ē'millēl	ē'ssă ūgi'răy (I h ē'bĭrī'ð(way) dē' yēhū ;ā'mmī nĭtš těmēs	ēδ·Ilīγ	yilla, &c. (verb).	by future, eõ il	kŭ'mmīm hellem, nēhnīn ĕllē'n, fem.	m. an	hillē'm, fem. hillē' illē'n, fem. illē'nt	enise yay enise yay elilo, m. and f. yilla, fem. hilla nilla	θē'δmūθ iδmā'wěn	θă'q;ŭ'st (σιγίt = f iq;ū'zčn · · · · · ē'δmū · · · · ·	i γerzei (στ igan) . θī'γĕrzēl (στ θīgān) zéllăγ (στ ;āθrūs, !	ă'γrězūl (or ē'ĭδī). hă'γrězūlt (or θē'ïd	Shawi ('Am	VI.

ē'il ntē (he) yĭksē (herds) izg	lĭttěsěrrăh (Ar.) z ězzŭwê'il (properly, "pack animals", Ar.) sŭ'žžiněn žëbėl (Ar.	illē (he is) isắrrăh i'finē'sĭn ēžínnē n urīr (mountain)	issē'răh (Ar.) ĕlbăgắr (Ar.) ĕžžinē (<i>upon</i>) n ŭggĕr ūgū	yïxsä (he grases) ēbqārīin (cattle, dr.) süfēllē (upon) ig īyil (hill)	īsĕrrāh ī'fūnē'šin g ĭχf n ūðĕrē'r	i'fūnē'šīn ðĭg (ơn) ĭxf) m (ơf) ūðērēr (hill)
you wui jima) te rigt ti m'illi i sëris të rigt i ggj ukërn'n nj) nikki u'dx, (struck) iyu'i son) sëjgën (dukura'i, z stick)		emi ile i sĕrs (<i>bind</i>) šĕrž ē'zi̇́nnē (<i>upon</i>) (n-Iyīs) (<i>the horse</i>) niššī ū'tāγ mimmis minnā'wĕt ti yitā	essera nanşa n dammille i igg ëssë rž éžžinët i 'krimi'ns ü'tă mmis yä'ylëb n (of) ti'yitä (stripes)	ju udiu e mille i errés (place) tērīxt sūfēllē' (upon) būjā'rūrīs (his back) fkīyās (I gave him) tī'yārrīθ (blovs) immis (to his son) ātīā's (much) οτ ūθāqθ mis ātīā's	e mille i éggÿr θerikθ zig ĕngā'hār (Ar.) ennis nitš ūθīγiθ mĭmmīs ūθīγiθ lēbēs	e millei ger) θerikθ zeng (upon) shārens (back, Ar.) fin mimmīs băqdajib r) n (of) ti'yĭbā (stripes)
y _ū fi	rā'hăy ĕd āṭṭā's (much) i'dū (to- day) mǐmmis ĕn ¡ā'mmī lyi'mmilik wŭltĕmēĕns gītīdžē'rt ĭllē ds ĕssĕ'rž n yis	A B G G	īgūră (I have walked) yăyläb (much, from Ar.), e ssū mis en jă mmiŭ issit f ŭ ttemes tedde rt ette ffd (you will find)	by future	ē'ssă ūgi'răγ lē bēs (not a little, Ar.) gūχām yillă θē'ri'kθ ĭn ŭyi's	j'răy (I have walked) $\delta(way)$ dē'zĭgrē'r (long) 'mmī nǐtš ūyāy wŭ'l- zo fillă θērīkθ (saddle)
. ēzkē		ē'tú'y(ă) or ē'ddú'lă (I shall become)	(by future or present)	ēd ĕllīy	eô-iliy	c. (verb)
				: : : :	(by future or present tense) .	ire, ēδ iliγ, &·c. or
tikkětid, or ěttikit ikkětid, kenět, iddiká nikkětid, or nikké'd tikké'mtid, or nittiké'm kën tid, kenin, or iddikět		tüyěd, m. and.f	tëllid, m- and f	Beilio, m. and f. ille, fem. Beile nille e'llem lle'n	bëllid, m. and f. yillë', fem. tëllë' nille' bëllim, fem. bëllimt illën, fem. illë'nt	ö, m. and f. iă, fem. nittēθ hillă nĭllă m hellem, f. hĕlle'mt elle'n, fem. ĕlle'nt
těllřt, m. and f. yříliá, fem. tříliá něllá něllá tělle/m, fem. tělle/mt lile/n, fem. ille/nt kirvid	tell'd, m. and f	telid, m. and t. yille', fem. telle' nille' tellim, fem. telli'met ille'n, fem. ille'nt	tëlli'd, m. and f. ille', fem. tille' nille. tilli'm, fem. tilli'mt ille'n, fem. ille'nt	וופ', m. and f	ellid, m. and f. yille', fem. telle' nille' θellim, fem. θelli'mt ille'n, fem. ille'nt.	n. and f
tā'znŭqt . iznūgād ělli'y		tizérzěrt	të'lyăzē'lt (Ar.)	θά γεzzē l (Ar.)	ĕllīy (also=",' I was")	я
pl. e´znŭqět	tiyā't tiyā'dīn lyāzē'l (Ar.) no sing.; ē'rwī, (a larve deer)	tăyā't	tiysi	θά'γāt (θīχsī= "ewe," pl. ulli). fem. θί'γėṯtěn (ūlli=ewes) dā'γĕzzēl (Ar	δάgṣū'st or διγīt	$t (\theta i \gamma i t = f. \ kid) \qquad . \qquad .$
e'idī or ikzī	e'idī	eĭdī	é'idī	ắqžūn	ē'iði	(or ē'ĭδī) ilt (or θē'ĭdīθ) (or īǧān) ! (or θiǧān) m ṣãθrūs, Ar.)
Sus.	TWATI.	Mzabi.	Wargli.	Kabyli.	SHAWI ('Haracta).	iAWI ('Amamra).
XII.	ΧI	×	IX.	VIII.	VII.	VI.

he house) tlēggis nd) tē'rīgt ū yīs ggi ūkěrū'mėns . 'ruck) īyū's (his dūkūrā'i, with a (herds) izgē'rěn) u'děrrěr	—————————————————————————————————————	t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	II.
 θĕddē'rθ ĕttēfīd δē'rīšt (saddle) nyis ē'šmīrī'rī (white). i'χsī (pick up) δē'rīšt ndarīt (put it) χū (on) arrurīns. ūχθīγθ mimmīs šīllā' (many) nδīyiθā. yē'rē's ī'fūnē'sin δū'gwiδĕrē'r. 	idže"ix. miš irá"hăy egű'bīrið yŭgwe'iz (far) ű'sse'n (to-day). mis en jä'mmi yűvi ű'tsmes	e'hôggá'rā. e'hôggá'rā. ye'igān. emye'n (īyīd = "kid"). aŋa't. iya'iŏin, fem. bīyātte'n. iya'd mi 'zze'yār (lit. "kid of the desert"). iya'iöen m 'zze'yār. iya'iöen or tize'jx. gidžen or tize'jx. gidžen or tidže'i. bidže', fem. bī'dže'. nidže'. bidže, fem. bī'dže. bidžis, m. and f. y'džen or idžin. idže'ix. bidže, fem. bīdže. bidže, fem. bīdže. bidže. bidže. bidže. jidže. jid	XIII.

					-	6
nitš ēð īlīy tăwā'w	nĭtš ēdū'lă ĕmā'ŭwīy	nĭš ēdū'lă mě'hbědă	1	nǐtš ēdū'lē ē'd ĕmmū'wĕtă (foretăγ)	ed tuweteg	211.—I shall be beaten .
nitš tăwā'wăøăy . nitš ĕllĭy hĕô tăwā	nĭtš ĕmā'ŭwīy	ellīy me'hbedă or niš mhebbedă niš ke'nă mhe'bbedă	11	nītš ēmmū'wētā (foretāy) . nītš kē'ně ěmmū'wětă (for	tuwetey	209.—I am beaten 210.—I was beaten
nĭtš ēδwĭlli'γ ēδwū	ē'ðē'wwīy	돐		ē'd ū'wwětă	wutey	. 上 上
nits illīγ ētšē θāγ.			1 1		wutey	ĹĹ
nitš ū θ ī γ	nitš kē'nă ětšē'bă or ū'wī'y.	niš ke'nă he'bbedă	wū'ttăy	kēnē ū'wwā'těd	kelad wutey	- 1
něhnin ětšē'θěn, fe	•	emet .	sẽ uten	ű'wwűtě'n, fem. ŭwwű'těnět ű'wwā'těd	water (?)	202.—They beat
hitsnin nitse' θ kümmīm hĭtsšē' θ ĕr	nitsi n nitse θ	<u>፡</u> ድ .	sē tū'wětěm	tũ'wŭtěm, fem. tǔwŭ'těmět .	tuwutem, fem. tuwutemet	201.—You beat
nitte yĭtšēe, fem. h	n. nĭttēθ tĭtšē'θ	nittē yĕhbĕt, fem. tehbet	sē iwit	yū'wŭt, fem. tūwŭt	yuwut or iwut, fem. tuwut	199.—He beats
nĭtš ē'nštšē'0ă γ . šīk hĭtšē'0ĕd		niš he'bdā (for hēbdāγ)	sē tū'wwěd	tū'wŭtīd	tuwuted, m. and f	197.—1 beat
-					yuwaten, fem. tuwaten yuweten, fem. tuweten	
$\bar{u}\theta$ by future	ű'wwŭθ	• •	by future or past	ū'wwŭt by future	by fut. yūwut, &c	193.—Beat!
θēmdīnt (town,		m) ntā'yĭllī'mt (of the se)	•	_	zenhi (shop-keeper) en amez- day (village)	of the village
sëviet si Alianiit (c		svivd sū!ā'ttā'r (Ar.) mēmmis	syīyt (I bought it)	svīvt (<i>I bought it</i>) să;ā'ttā'r	bought) awa? (that) zenhert (I bought it) s amez-	192.—From a shopkeeper
wisă'yrĕr ē'sĭyī'd h	syĕlwīn (from whom) ī'θĕsyīd tĕyā'wĕsē' (thing) ŏīn (that)	s wili tsyid wüh?	s mămmūn tisyīd wĕddīn	ěf (on) mă'mmū tsyīd (didst thou buy) ēnēyū (that)	mē sas (who from him) kai (thou) izenhen (having	191.—From whom did you buy that?
rūh (or ŭggīr) zdēt mīs ĕmme'n (Ar. ēdĭ'ye'sĕn (com:	ămrăq ĕ'zzē'θĭū ĕmmī's ĕn wīn (whom) yūsĕ'd (comes) dĕffĕrik	e'yyū'r zdētid	urah zde sdi	üggü'r zděti tărwa' n (of) mă'mmū (whom) illi zdĭhěrík	sikel dēti mēllēn abara§ yuseden (coming) §efferak (behind thee)	189.—Walk before me 190.—Whose boy comes behind you?
ēwwīd ēmēn sĭlbīr $Ar.)$	e'γĕd ē'mē'n sĭgwēnū	ıū (<i>from</i>) ē'mē'n	ē'gĕd ē'mē'n ĭgwēnū (from the well)	ē'wwid e'min se'nū	ěrkěb éměn senů (from the well)	188.—Draw water from the well
ubib (nim) su a-sua ă'qnīθ sī'săγwēn	(with rope)	săbih) (<i>well</i>) tă'qqĕn sūsă' y - wĕn	zěrěr (with ropes)	(with ropes)	him) sixemal (with ropes)	bind him with ropes
	/	3/hh&+ (1:) ===/xx3 /	il'wwiit immi'Asn dannant sta'	(this)	warey (this)	im Reat him well
ūšēs ellūīz ēyă (thi	hım) ūšēs ūrăγ dīn	ūšēs (give him) ūră'y dĭn (this)	ūšēs (give him) še'měn wū (this)	fkēs (give him) līră (? Ital.) yī	ekfis (give him) ūrāy (gold)	186.—Give this pound to
ā'wwī (take away) him) ĕllūī'zē'θ īċ	āy (take) ĕllirēd (? Ital. lira?) din(those) sĕyĕrs (from; with	ē'wwī (take away) ūrā'yĕn (gold) să'yrĭs (from him)	ā'yĕd minhi išē'mĕn	ēy sīs (take from him) tibintū yīnī (those)	awi sas (from him) tirialin (piastres, Ar.) ti (those)	185.—Take those pounds from him
δē'ddă yīsĕkkĕn δīhĕddērθ (<i>house</i> vē'nt (smal))	bēbē ī;ă'mmăr (inhabits, Ar.) g'llhūš (in house, Ar.) ēmă'z- riem (sma'l)	bēbē i <u>'ttāt</u> s (<i>dwells</i>) īti'dē'rt (<i>house</i>) dēmiškēnt	bēwā yīskūn (Ar.) tē' õērt (house) tē'mĭ'škūnt (small) wĕ'ddī'n (that)	bêbê yîllê dwînê (that) didêz (house) ê'miskê'n (small)	abba yezzay dey tayahamt ta (that) gezzulet (small)	184.—My father lives in that small house
Ar.) ini (that) s (louis d'or, F (and a half)	(Ar.) šin di wărâ'ŋăm ed wizin		of money) dū half)	sint en dzūgārīn dennus (Ar.)	isinekawěn (dollars, from Span. "cinco"=5) ed ayil (half)	two pounds and a half
wultemes elhăgg (Ar.) elha	vitě'ggī (it is worth) ělháqqăs	tsū'gwà (it is worth) sin dĭ	ĕlhăqqīs (Ar.) sĭn īšē'měn	ělhăqqěns (Ar.)sēyinē (of that)	etug ($price$) en awa ($that$) sin	than his sister 183.—The price of that is
wūmēs yĭzzĭgrĭo č	ố'wēs ắỗwěl (Ar.) ĕn wŭ'ltěmēs	yūmēs dēzi'rĕr f ū'ltĕmēs	jăzī'zīs ē'zī'rĕr ĕf (above) wŭl-	rūmīs ắtwŭl (Ar.) nŭwŭ'ltěmīs	anias hegret (tall) full (above)	182.—His brother is taller
ēδĭrkěb (Ar.) fū sežžer θīnī (στ ĥ	yinnē (he is mounted) děn ĕlhäşā'n (Ar.), yäqqim (he	yı́'rkĕb (Ar.) ūffi'yis ā'ddū (under) d zūmmūrt (olive	yăqqīm (he sits) ĕf (on) īs ĕllēdă dzĕmmūrt (olive tree)	zdắnnăg ĕžžāḍūr sē'ddū'(under) tāšěžžěřít (tree, Ar.)	iyer (he is mounted) fullals dau (under) ašek (tree) didey	181.—He is sitting on a horse under that tree
SHAWI ('An	JIBALI (Tamezzert).	JIBALI (Duirat).	Jerbi.	TRIPOLI.	TWARIK.	ENGLISH.
VI.	v.	IV.	III.	Į,	I.	FNC116H

a'd tŭdγ · · · · · ·		ām yūwë'tnī (they will beat me)	1	e o-tu bey	nits etawu wa <i>bay</i>	liγ tāwā′wăθāγ
nǐkkǐ tǔd γ kǐ' γ tǐn tǔd γ	nıs tuwe'witay	niš ūyīy (or yiwūtī = he beat me) tūyă ūyīy		ēg tūθěn	nĭtš tăwā/wăðăy nĭtš tăwā/wăðäy	ā'wăbăy
nikki rĕ'ttūdγ · · · ·	ĕddū'wĭy	ētūwĭy · · · · · · ·	ěd wūtă	ĕd wūθĕγ · · · · · · ·	nĭtš ēôwī'līγ ēôwū'θăγ · · ·	ĭllī'γ ēδwū'θăγ · · ·
		1::	niš ěllīy ū'wwŭtă		nĭtš ĭllīy ĕtšē'θäy	ětšē 'θăγ · · · · ·
nikki erke'ty nikki kīvti'n erkē'ty	niš qimay tuwwiy	EX	ed wuta	ed wuber	nits eou θaγ (imira, now) nitš ūθīγ	γ (imira, now)
ntini ērīkē'těn	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	fem. šē'těnt	ed wûten	yūděn	in itšē'on, femet	ětše'øěn, femět
nikkini ěrnĭkkēt		3 5	. :		θ	fam.
kia ěrtĭkkē't		těše/těd			šík bítše'd	íθěd šēθ. fem. hĭtšē′θ
nikki ĕrkēty	iwwiγ (also for past)	šetev	ěd wūtā (also for future)		 nĭtš ĕtšē′θăγ	 tšē'θăγ
		by future	,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ŭt	er	ū'wwŭt	ū'wwŭt	geθedderθ (village) ū'wĕθ · · · · · · ·	ūθ	•
dēr ū;ā'ttār (grocer, Ar. mă'zzīrt (village)	in) timdint (town, from	sthānūt (Ar.) tĭllēn (being) tēmdīnt (town)	sγίγĕt sigiggĕn (from) nūhā- nū'ti (Ar.) ēmizdĕγ (village)	ūysid (I bought it) ērū;āttār tāhānū't (from a grocer, Ar.)	sylyt sisuq (from the market, Ar.)	int (town, [?] from Ar.) δī
	smēnī dā'hejū iftsyīdt (N.B.— This phrase a little doubtful)	smē'nē'in ītsĕyīd īsĕmūrăyū (that thing)	smēnī tsīyīd wū	ēnsī (where) īsīdūyĕd (did you buy) ēlhā'jjā (thing, Ar.) ni (that)	wīsĕγĕ'r sĕγīt θĕγā'wĭsē' yĭ'nnī.	ír ē'sĭyī'd hĕddī'n īðīn .
hind thee)	acti (comeras) at amerex		(comes) ameres	thee)	(comments) in a Careta (ana.)	
erz ziggiz xāl gūddēm ini yūs immi't (of whom) edy (having come) tigirēnn	iggū sē'tī	lsētĭük	iggür dissettyü	rüh ĕzzē'θī ūθilēn ūqšiš ĭkkidiθ θibjā'n ŏit- firiγ (who following (Ar.)	ŭggi'r zdēti mis ěn měn (Ar.) č'dyūsin (comine) ú'rěněk (Ar.)	ŭggīr) zdē θ ī me'n (Ar.) weh (that) (sen (comino) ū'renēk
žibd (Ar. for جذب) ،	ē'wwī'd ē'mē'n siggē'nū	ē'mē'n stīrīst (from the	ě'wwěd ē'mē'n sūlīγ (from the	sēlīd ē'mē'n sigʻilbīr $(Ar.)$	ē'wwid ē'mē'n sĭlbir	mēn sĭlbīr (<i>from well</i> ,
wǔ'tt bezzēf (? Ar.) t (an rĕft (him) sī 'sīkēr (with	ű'wwét mělih (Ar.) dă'qqěn si'děse'	wă'hědi tă'qqěnět h ropes)	ū'wĕt ă'ylĕb d (and) ă'qqă'nt sî'yūnēn (with ropes)	ū'θĕθ āttās dă'qqĕnī'θ sū'mĕrē'r (with ropes)	นิθīθ sū'ă-sūă qă'nnī'θ sūγān .	n) sū'ă-sūă (<i>well, ? Ar.</i>) ⁹ sī'săγwēn
fkti (give) ĭywěn (to that o		ūšēs tā'wĕrăxt (yellow piece)	ū'šē's lūīzū (this) yĭntē (to him)	ěfkēs (give him) ěllūīz	ūšēs lūiz ēyā	iīz ēyă (this)
ěmzd čllůwizētān (those); (from him)	e) lũīz	overcome) sīs ē'ĭn tūrăγ	ĕbbī llūīz sīs	ēwwiyīd (<i>take from him</i>) ĕllūī- zēn ĕrwīhīn (<i>those</i>) nnă	ēkyūš ĕllŭwī'zē't ūšīnĭn (<i>those</i>) să yr ās	'ake away) sĕγrĕs (from ĕllūi'zĕ'θ iδin (those)
bēbē yĕ'zdǎy (dwells) xt (in house) yĕn (that) 1 (small)	bēbē leĭ;ă'mmer (inhabits, from Ar.) g e'in (that) tijērt tēmizie'nt	bēbējik ē'dijā'ma'r (inhabits, from Ar.) těddē'rt tā'měz-	bē'bē'ū yĭzdě'γ (<i>dwells</i>) těddē'rt tăkšĭšt ū (<i>that</i>)	bēbē yĭsdă'γ (dwells) gūχām (in house) ā'mĭzye'n yī'nnă	δε'ddē yĭskěn δĩ ĕχāmt (<i>house</i>) e'yĭ'mmă θă'mĭzye'nt	yīsěkkěn (<i>lives, Ar.</i>) $der\theta$ (<i>house</i>) ini hā'mĭz- (sma/l)
lhăqqáns (Ar.) sĭn ĭı dĕnnûs (Ar.)	ědsēwī (is worth, Ar.) e'iněm (that) seltjū (thing) sin lūz děnnū's (Ar. for أنفف	é'lliágg (Ar.) nĭšrāyū (<i>of that</i> stuff) sĭnnĭt tūrăyīn (gold pieces) dŭwï'žžĭn (and a half)	el Há'qq (Ar.) ĕntū (<i>of that</i>) šin lūiz dūzĕgĕn	fkē'ni (they gave me) filhā'jjā (Ar.) ēyēgih (this) sin lū'zīn ūnūsf (Ar.)	qīmīθěns (Ar.) sĭnt lūí'zēθ dwīzěgěn	(Ar.) ĕlhā'žžĕt (thing, inī (that) sĭnt ĕn lŭi'zēθ d'or, Fr.) δwi'zgĕn a half)
gŭmē's yĕyzī'f f ū'ltĕmēs	ű'mmē's zgēd f wū'ltěmēs	yūwwēs dē'žěrēr ūžār (above) wū'těmēs	mmwēs dāmăqrān fū'ttěmēs	ūγmēs ă'g γŭzi'fen ef ū'ltemes.	ūmēs δē'zigrē'r f wŭltěmē's .	yĭzzĭgrĭθ ékθĕr (Ar.) m mēs
ntēn yīssūdă (<i>is mounted</i> yīskūs (<i>he is sitting</i>) (<i>under</i>) ščžčrt (Ar.)tan	nita lē inū f (ơn) iyīs séjū nẽĭn šežěrt ũ (/hat)	illē yăqqim ē'žinně niyis sắg- gūd (<i>under</i>) čššežěrat (Ar.) inni (<i>that</i>)	īllē(<i>he is</i>) yăqqīm ĕžžinē năhṣān wĕddēi niššežer tēn (<i>that</i>)	īqīm dū (and) ³ū'ðĭū (a horse) ēddū tšěžră yı'nnă (yonder)	yĭrkĕb (Ar.) fű'yīs zĕddū' n séttă yĕmmă (<i>yonder</i>)	(Ar.) fūyīs zĭddū' n t θīnī (στ hastīnī)
Sus.	Twati.	MZABI.	Wargli.	Kabyli.	SHAWI ('Haracta).	HAWI ('Amamra).
XII.	XI.	×	IX.	VIII.	VII	VI.

ius.	RIFF.
is mounted) ēyyīs s sitting) xēddū rt (Ar.) tắn (that)	m sūyīs adžiγ (or ider) ihūžārθ (tree) ā nder).
f ū'ltěmēs (1.) sin id lūiz ur.)	ūmės dė zigrē'rė zŭg (than) ūtšmės. ¡lhā žbīns (that thing, Ar.) ē'tis- wá (is worth, Ar.) θnė in(two, Ar.) dėl wizin (louis d'or) ūnūs (Ar.).
(dwells) xtgĭmmī ĕn (that) mĕzzīn	bēbē ĭzdă γ (dwells) δi (in) δědder θ (house) θēmĭzyēnt ăyi'q-
tān (<i>those</i>) xdārĕs	qā't (<i>yonder</i>). ēwīθ (<i>or</i> ā <u>t</u> ṭāf) zē'is ēllūiz ĕnni.
in (to that one)(or im) llūizēd (that) Ar.) t (and) kē- sikēr (with ropes)	ĕllūīzē (this) ūχsīθ (give) i'wā (to that one). ŭkθīθ (him) šillā δ (and) sē'rfīθ (him) sī'sāγwē'n.
۴ جذب ق'mē'n	ěttăžím ēmēn izgůwēnū.
gūddēm īnū whom) ĕdyūš'kĕn e) tīgīrēnněk (be-	ē'răh ĕzzē'fī. mīs mī'nijānē' (of whom) yūsīd (comes) z děfē'rīš.
t (whom) ăxt syīt t)	mē'ĭnĭţănē' wŭnsĕχăf dīsγīd.
grocer, Ar.) ntă- lage)	sγῖγt zī dhā'nū't (Ar.) zī δĕ'm- mū'rθ (village).
1:	ū'wwĕθ
	eští χθάγ or še'θάγ (also future). etűχθιδ or δetšē'θίδ. eyű'wěθ, fem. étű'wĕθ. enűwĭθ.
ē'ty	δετšέ/θηπ. ¡δετšέ/θηπ. ε'qā'yī šε' θὰγ (στ ϊχθιγ). ūsiγὰ ϋχθιγ.
	ede'säy e'šüx ⁰ äy. niš täwā'wŭx ⁰ ä'y.
	ēdēsăγ ēdŭχθăγ.

SPECIMEN PARADIGMS OF VERBS IN THE JIBALI DIALECT.

Diam's Circ	Diamet Chart	n Diamai Ci	l ni i ci i		
Plural Singular 2 2 3 3 d d p. Return.	Plural Singular 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 d d f f m. f m. Come (irregular).	Plural Singular 2 nd 3 rd m 2 nd m Drink.	Plural Singular 2 md Singular 2 md Sind 5 md f m Strike.		
dūlē tdūlēd yidwēl tidwēl nēdwēl nēdwēl tdūlēm tdūlēm tdūlēm dūlē'n	wisiyĕd tüsidēd yüsĕd tüsĕd nisĕd nisĕd tüsimĕd tüsimĕdt wisimĕdt wisinĕdt	sūwi'y täswid yiswi tiswi tiswi niswi tiswim tiswimt tiswimt swin tswimt	hébdé' téhébdéd yěhbé'd téhbé'd něhbéd něhbéd téhé'bédém téhé'bdémet hébděn	Positive.	
wudwilë'yš wültēdwilë'dš wültedwilš wü'ntedwi'lš wü'nnëdwi'lš wü'ltë'dwilë'mš wü'ltë'dwilë'nš wü'dwile'nš	wű'ddūsí'/š wŭttūsí'dš wüddyūsí'š wű'ttūsíš wű'ttūsíš wű'ttūsí'mš wű'ttūsí'mš'ttūsí'mš wű'dwūsí'nš wű'dwūsínš'	wű'sŭwi'/ś wű'ltéswi'dš wű'lyiswi'ß wű'ltéswi'ß wű'ltiswi'ß wű'ltiswi'mš wű'ltéswimé'tš wűsűwinš wűsűwinš	wū'hėbide'⁄s wū'ltèhebide'ds wū'ltehebi'ds wū'lhebi'ds wūlte'hbidš wū'nėhbi'ds' wŭ'ltèhe'bide'ms' wūltehe'bide'ns wū'hebide'ns	Past. Negative.	,
Same as	Same as	sissē' tsi'ssēd tse'ss tse'ss nsess tsessēm tsessē'met si'ssēn si'ssēnt	Same as	Pr <i>Positive</i> .	,
future.	future.	wülsisse'/yś wültsesse'dš wültsessé'wültsessé'wiltsessé'winsessé'wis wültsesse'mis wültsesse'mis wültsesse'mis wültsese'nis	future.	Present. $Negative.$	
ēdii'lē ětdūlěd ēdi'dwěl eti'dwěl edne'dwěl etdai'lem e'tdū'lěmět e'ddū'lěn	ědde'sá čtte'sěd č'dye's se'tte's se'tte's čdnēs ětte'sěm čtte'sěmět čdde'sěn	sēdi'swē sētiswid sē'yisū' sē'nčsū' sē'nčsü' sē'tiswēm' sētiswūmă sēdi'swē'nčt	sēdhé'bdé' sē'těhé'béděd sēye'hbéd sēte'hbéd senehbéd senehbéd setehé'béděm sētéhé'bděmét sēdhé'bděn	Fur Positive.	1
wüldü'gele', 's wüldüge'leds wült'dügü'l's wü'ndügü'l's wü'ndügü'l'ims wü'ltdügü'l'ims't wü'ltdügü'l'imé't's wü'ldügule'ns	wūdi'tēsá', yš wūtë'ttēsečdš wū'tētē'sš wū'tētē'sš wū'dnītē'sš wūtrē'ēseč'mš wūtrētē'sēmē'tš wūdē'tēseč'nš	wilsisse'78 &c. &c. Same as present.	wülhebdé'yš wu'lhebédé'dš wu'lhebé'dš wu'lthébé'dš wu'nehebé'dš wu'nehebédé'ms wu'ltehébédé'ns wu'hebédé'ns	FUTURE. $\Big Negative.$	
	e'sed, neg. lē tēse'dš N.B. This verb is formed from an obsolete root es = "t to go," with the "movable d" at- tached, which sometimes pre- cedes, sometimes follows, and occasionally is dropped.	sū neg. lē těswě'dš neg. lē těswě'mš	e'hbëd neg. lë tëhëbdë'dš ëhbëdët neg. lë tëhëbdë'mš	IMPERATIVE.	ı

223.—How far is it from here to ——? 224.—How many sons are there in your father's house?	220.—Gone	212.—I go	English.
me n eket n iheðan (nights) gar (between) direy (here) d ——? me n eket n arawen ellan dey 'da'ddē'š nī būšīlěn didēžī (in taγahamt n abba ennuen? d the house) n bēbēnwěn?	yegelen, fem. tegelen mē isim ennek?	egley	I. Twarik.
me n eket n iheĝan (nights) gar (between) direy (here) d? me n eket n arawen ellan dey tayahamt n abba ennuen? tayahamt n abba ennuen? dayd'ddē's ni ussë'nět (of days) siye'h in? tayahamt n baba ennuen?	by past tense	nitš ēd ŭggū'ră (for ŭggū'răy) ē'ttŭggū'rēt yūggūr, fem. tūggūr	II. Tripoli.
qặ'ddě'š (Ar.) yărrěs (has he) l'ferayěn(children) gi tā'bē'rt n bê'wiy	ismix?	rāhǎy	III. Jerbi.
m''nyi't issiyār l ——? or qâ'dde's sătā'wwādād l ——? (wilt thou arrive at ——?) m''nyi't n dĕrĕ'ri (children) â'yrăs (has he) i tidē'rt n bē'bi'k?	sē'yyū'r	niš sēsqá'ddă (or sědyú'ră = I niš ŭggū'ră walk) šik sēsqá'ddět or sē'tyū'rět běggū'rěð nittē yisqá'd or sē'yyū'r yiggūr niš sqá'ddě or të'yyū'rěd běmri'qqã šik sqá'ddět or të'yyū'rěd běmri'qqã šik sqá'ddě or yë'yū'r yimraq štā'ŭ sqá'ddă të'iðēmě'rqã	IV. Jibali (Duirat).
mi'nyi't issiyār l ——? or qá'ddesi's sătā wwādād l ——? essiye'h (journey, Ar.) l——? (wilt thou arrive at ——?) mi'nyi't n dere'ri (children) g (in) elhiā (the house, Ar.) en kem tikli siyā yer essiye'h (journey, Ar.) l—? kem tikli siyā yer essiye'h (journey, Ar.) en kem n iddere'ri y bebēk minik d en dere'ri? de're n dede'ri y bebēk minik d en dere'ri?	yū'r	nitš ŭggū'ră nitš he'ðūgī'răy beggū'reð hetugī'rið hedyūgir emri'qqā ugī'rāy bemra'qqĕð hūgī'reð yūgīr yūgīr yūgīr yūgīr yūgīr ugī'r yūgīr bugī'reð yūgīr yūgīr uggīr uggīr uggīr uggīr uggīr uggīr uggīr uggīr	V. JIBALI (Tamezzert).
kěm tikli siyă yër kém n idděre'ri y dë'rø n dedde'ki	yūggīr	nitš he'dīgi'ră) hetugi'rid hedyūgir igi'ră? higi'red yūgir igir iggir iggir	VI. Shawi ('An

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- SUBSTANTIVES.—There are two genders, masculine and feminine. As a rule, nouns beginning with a vowel are masculine. All feminine nouns begin with t, and nearly always end with the same, t. The feminine is formed from the masculine, by placing t before and after.

 Two numbers, singular and plural. The masculine plural is formed by placing i before the word (or by changing the vowel, if it begins with one, into i), and ēn or in at the end:

 e.g. ētunēs, an ax, pl. ifinēsin; ālyām, a camel, pl. ilyamin. Arabic usage.
- ADJECTIVES.—No special form of adjective exists. The feminine plural is generally formed by adding t before the masculine plural if it exists. Many variations of the plural terminations exist, both in masculine and feminine. There are no cases. Declension is performed by using prepositions before the word (566 PREPOSITIONS.) VBs.—No special form of adjective exists. In most cases a qualificative verb is used, either directly or in a participial form, made by adding n at the end of the 3rd person. Such adjectives as do exist, are generally preceded by "movable d." There are no degrees of comparison.

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PREPOSITIONS.—Of = n or m or čn; to = i; from = s or sěg; by, with (instr.) = s; with = id; at, with (Ar. w., Lat. apud, Fr. chez) = yěr; in = g; above = li'nněž; upon, on top of = dinyé'. N.B.—When substantives beginning with a vowel, are accompanied by a preposition, the vowel is changed, in the singular into ü, in the plural into wī, thus: a man = ēvyēz; of a man = n. or m.ūryēz; of men = n wĭryēzĭn. Adverbs.—Here = de'he; there = din; where ! = me'ni; whence ! = smeni; whither ! = lmeni; now = tūrū; then = tā'ūdin; when (rel.) = si or sid; when ! = limmi; how ! = me'mek; thus = ā'mmū'; how much ! = minnyit (cf. Twarik, me n eket = what of all !); why ! = $m\bar{e}'\gamma e\bar{e}$; because = ;āle's (Ar.).

7

VERBS.—The verbs seem to be "Forms." (In his Gr.

'n

NOTES ON THE GR/

6.—PRONOUNS.—Personal.—The nor Nominative.—I, nis or He, nǐttē; she, nǐ (The "dīn" in I oblique (i.e. possess the person.) languages.

Accusative. - Me, ...d

her, it or tet; us, n the use of these at

īmēněk; ", he alone

Demonstrative (Subst.).—Th Relative. - Who = ille'n (lit numbers. Indefinite: 'being,' i.e. 'who is'). back by the wē. Interendered by 'this and t affixed; this road, e'brīc that (masc.) wūdīn, (fen Possessive.—My, ...iyū; your (m. and f.), with thee, I'děk, I'd them, ī'dsěn.

mǐně'šk ĭn těrrwă ěislē's there) xt (in) gimm house) n bēbēk?	"íni'št m (of) būrá'xs (liitte kěm (Ar.) mĭn tá';wă jĭn i'llê'n ones) té'ddērt (house) n bēbē't g ti'jë'rt bēbink?	mǐ nǐ št m (of) būrá'xs (little ones) tě'ddērt (house) n bēbe't ěnwūm?	mĭnst n (of) ikší'šěn (children) těddērt (house) n bēbé'tkům?	ěš há'l (Ar.) būrré'š (of chil- dren)i'llë'n gūxā'n (in house) bēbēx?	idděrë'ri yillên ði hěd- n dēdde kum (Ar .) min (Ar .) děrë'ri' $(?Ar$.) illên di θ ėddė'r θ ěn δ ë'ddë'k?	ĭdděrē'rī yĭllēn ðī hěd- n dēddē'kŭm
	j sa man (eme) (journey) sế ni kêm (Ar.) sĩ ajin yā? minế šk in ế i gayid? (from here) l (to) ——?	m'inn'išt tišli (journey) sē'nī (from here) l (to) — ?	mĭnst essā·ēlē ——?	ēš hā'l (Ar.) bū'ssēn (of days) ofilhē'ið (going) ā ——?	kěm (Ar.) m (of) ūssēn (days)θĭg- gū'rĕθ (goest thou) γĕτ ——?	li sīyă yĕr ——?
	n ismitš?	m ismitš?	ismīk ?	Ismik? or ismix?	něk?	něk? Ar.) ŏiljá'měřěns (his Ar.) yīs ēyă?
yiḍḍā		îllē yĭdžūr (he is going)		and the state of t	e'nĭtš ūggū'răγ (here am I going)	ū'ggī'r (he is going) .
nikki něrre'íftů kiyi ěrre'íftů ntë ěrre'íftů ntë črre'íftů kiytin fily kiyt iffi't ntë ifta' ntë ifta' ftů	niš ime'dděrra'hay šik imülē těrra'hět nië siggēd irāh niš erra'hay šik těrra'had nite irāh nie irāh nite irāh nite irāh	ă'dzwiy. ă'dzwid ēd-i'zwă, fem. ēt-tĕ'zwă. zwiy. tăzwīd yizwä', fem. tĕzwă' ĕ gdă';	ěd mgū'ră (also future) or ăd zwīy or elliy nggūră zwīy or rā'hă	růhěy Øerű'hěd Irůh růhěy Øerű'hěð Irůh růh růh řůh řůh řůh řůh	nitš ūgū'rāy ôegūrēð yiggūr ugi'réy tūgiréd yūgīr yūgīr	ວິນgirăን
	TWATI.	Mzabi.	Wargli.	Kabyli.	Sнаwı ('Haracta).	HAWI ('Amamra).
	XI.	×	IX.	VIII.	VII.	VI.

GRAMMAR OF THE JIBALI DIALECT.

-I, niš or nišdin (emphatic); thou, šīk or šīkdīn (masc.), šem or šemdīn (fem.); she, nittēt; we, nišnīn; you (m. and f.) kinīm; they (m. and f.) nītnīn. in 1st and 2nd sing. is the adverb "there," and serves to emphasize —The nominative personal pronouns are separate words. The objective and .c. possessive and those used with prepositions) are affixed, as in the Semitic

"he alone" = imēnis. Me, ...d or ...id; thee (masc.) ...k or ...ak, (fem.) ...m or ...am; him, ...t; tet; us, ne or ene; you (m. and f.), ...wen; them (masc.) ...In, (fem.) ten (for these affixes, see Verbs below). "I alone" = imenyū; "thou alone" =

who is"). In the accusative this may become wenile, the n being attracted we. Interrogative: Who? = will or dwill. Reciprocal, "one another" is this and that," or by Arabic bā'?hum bā?ê. ille'n (literally, "being," the present participle), for both genders and definite: "Whosoever," "he who" = wille'n (for wa illen, lit. "that one oad, ē'brīdū; a well, ēnū; this well, ēnū'yū. dst.).—This (masc.) wühē, (fem.) tühē ; these (masc.) fyū'hē, (fem.) ti'yū'he ; rūdīn, (fem.) ētdīn ; those (masc.), yīdīn, (fem.) ti'yī'dīn. Adjective : this, ...ū By, ...iyū; thy (masc.) ...ik, (fem.) ...im; hit, ...ēs; her, ēs; our, ...innē; and f.), ...ēnwēn; their (m. and f.), ...ĕnsĕn. With prepositions, with me, i'di; j'dĕk, i'dēm; with him, her, i'dĕs with us, i'dnē; with you, idwēn; with

em to be constructed entirely on the Semitic plan. There are traces of the in his Grammaire Tamacheq or Twarik Grammar, Mr. Hanoteau gives ten

wù or wùl before the verb, and s'after it. Both the future and the negative formations have the peculiar property of attracting back the objective personal pronoun between the particle and the verb, e.g. thou wilt give = ētūšēd; thou wilt give me = ētūšēd; thou wilt give me = ētūšēd; thou wilt give mi = sētūšēd; thou wilt give bim = sētūšēd; thou wilt give mi = vēnzā'yš i do not want to sell it = wūlyīsē yš ē' teže'nzā; I will tell = sēd ĭmlā; I will not tell it to bim = wās'ymlā'x'x' placing \bar{e} or $s\bar{e}$ (in the 1st pers. sing. and the 3rd pers. plur. $s\bar{e}d$) or $\bar{e}d$ (which before n becomes $\bar{e}n$, and before t becomes $\bar{e}t$) before the root. The negative is formed by placing But there are no Moods, and only three Tenses, Past, Present, and Future. There are three persons, two genders, and two numbers. The Imperative is the simple root. There is no Infinitive, and only a rudimentary participle with no sense of time. The future is formed by Forms, "Transitive," "Passive," "Neuter," "Reciprocal," "Transition to a state," &c., &c. $him = wēsi'mēlā'\gammaš.$

The guttural termination $(...\tilde{a}\gamma, ...i\gamma)$ of the 1st pers. sing. (see paradigms) is dropped when the verb is not followed by an affix, but with the affixed pronouns, the negative, or interrogative, terminations, &c., it reappears; thus, I sold = zenza; I sold it = zenza?I; I did not sell $it = \text{wūteženza'}\gamma$ š. With the negative formation, a change occurs in the vowels of the verb, a long I being generally placed between the second and third radicals, thus, essne, I know, becomes wū'ssine' γ š; hebde', I struck, becomes wū'hebide' γ š; axsa, I love, becomes wū'n'jse' χ š, &c. The latter illustrates a common euphonic interchange between γ and χ .

Some expressions such as "no more," "not yet," are rendered by negative verbs, thus, "he will do it no more," "he will not do it again" = willyh,adi ētyīyī; "I have not yet eaten" = wilshy widšī'yš; "We will not eat yet" = wilnūš wū'lëntë'tš.

Such neuter verbs as "I am hungry," "I am thirsty," "I am tired," &c., are expressed directly, thus, I hunger = niš čllú'zá (negative, niš wú'llūzá'yš); I thirst = niš čffú'dá (negative, niš wú'lfūdá'yš); I am tired = niš jāyīy, šik tātyīd, &c. (from Ar.). But I am cold=yi'sqā'jī'd it chills me; (future) ē'd yī čsqī'jā; 2nd, ē'd yīk čsqī'jā, &c.

UII.	XIII. RIFF
S	niš edužūrāx or e'dēmu'džāyāy, or ūggurāx. ya dužurēd or ētēmu'džēyād. yiggur or ēyimu'džēy. rīdisa or ētimu'džēy.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rū'hāy or ū'yūrāy or užuray. δĕrā'hāδ or δī'yūrĕδ, or dīzū'rĕδ.
•	yūžūr (yūýūr, yūžūr), or yīrā'h.
•	ūžūr (ūýūr) ē'rāh or mū'džāy (is used to women).
•	
nany)í'sŭgwē'sĕn kē' ūyīs ēt (this)	mē ismī'nix. šhē'īrī (<i>? for ط</i> د. اثم حال) yīsě (<i>this</i>) bīrjāmār (Ar.) i'nĭs.
	šhe'iri (how much) im (of) ū'bā- rið(road) zi'ssā (from here) yā (to) ————————————————————————————————————
rwă ĕillē'n (are in) gimmī (the bēk?	šhēĭrī illēn (are there) en (of) δarwā (sons) δī (in) δeddērθ m (of) bebeš (thy father).